affirm or "Parliament in College Green," because by so doing he might "embarrass the stone administration." At the last hour he gave a kind of shuming reply to an Alderman named Dennehy, who makes cor-dial, vinegar and divers drugs for the use of those who don't use ardent inquor—"that if the people wanted such a thing as a domestic legislature he'd vote for it if it suited him, and if not he'd resign." This satisfied a number of political fossils whose political bible is to be found in speeches of the late Daniel O'Connell.

Almost one half of the electors took no part in the elector. There are 15,500 voters, including the freemen? of the corporation. Only 7,911 votes were colled on yesterday, as follows:—

Majority for Corrigan.

RELIGION—PENIANISM AT THE POLLS.

The "freemen" are almost all members of the Orange faction. They voted for Mr. Harman, excepting about two hundred, who gave their votes to the Catholic candidate. For every Protestant vote given to Sir Dominic Corrigaa there were ten Catholic given to Mr. Harman; indeed, the bulk of the Fenian vote was polica for him solely because at one of the ward meetings a priess read a letter from Cardinal Cullen endorsing Sir Dominic and advising his friends to vote for him. The intelligent Catholics are opposed to the interference of the priests in elections; because Cardinal Cullen lateriered, Mr. King-Harman polied a large number of Catholic votes.

THE ISSUES AT STAKE.

Your readers will not care much about the success or defeat of Irish candidates for seats in the House of Commons, it is not their personal interests that you or me care about but the pointical bearings and probable consequences of the questions raised during the canvass. It is the first time in many years for a Protestant gentleman to squarely and boldly anfurl the banner of "Home Rule" in the teeth of Catholics and Protestants, and for a liberal Catholic candidate to equivocate and seemingly dread the words Repeal and Federalism. It is strange, indeed, to hear a gallant and weathy seton of one of the leading Protestant and noblest houses of Ireland addressing the people as O'Coanell did when "a million hung upon his will," and within ten minutes' walk of the sumptuous shrine wherein his ashes

repose.

But the Protestants of Ireland are brave and bold; daily they are uniting with their fellow countrymen. When they do en masse the vampire at the other side of the channel will withdraw her claws from the breast of Ireland, and restore, as she tremblingly, did in 1782, to her the right to make her own laws without recording to the last argument of kings and without recording to the last argument of kings and

ghwaymen. Captain Harman, during the canvass, said that it

nighwaymen.
Captain Harman, during the canvass, said that it mattered very hude to him whether ne was elected or defeated. He had raised the bamer of "Home Rule," and by it he would stand or full; that it was only a question of a very short time for Ireland to have her autonomy in her hands. Come it would, because the impartial Englishman admitted that the government of ireland was a failure. The only way to strengthen the bonds existing between the two countries was to grant to ireland the right to make her laws, collect and expend her revenue, as Austria has done in the case of Hungary.

REPROSPECT.

Twenty-five years ago there were few Catholics in Ireland, rich or poor, who were not followers of O'Connell. Since his death a number of roaring place-hunters have strutted upon the several hustings and bawled themselves into fat places under English tories and wings. The polson of place has permeated the ranks of the once glorious and peerless Suggarths. They are almost dead to every spark of nationality and love of country. It is rarely one of the frish priesthood raises his volce against English rapacity and misrule. Lavelle and McQuald are the only two who have a supreme disregard for the Cardinal as a politician. They love Ireland and her people; they don't care three brass farthings for all the political letters of his Eminence.

REPROSPAND.

the political letters of his Eminence.

ORDER.

It is eminently creditable to the mass of nonvoters who were so interested in the canvassing and
election in general as the largest property holders,
that the proceedings were remarkable for the best
of order. I doubt if a more orderly election was
ever held in either Ireland or England. All the national bands were engaged for Mr. Harman; Sir
Dominic had not a drum or fife.

ever held in either ireland or England. All the national bands were engaged for Mr. Harman; Sir Dominic had not a drom or fife.

RLECTION SCENES.

As a kind of a set-off to the thousands of young nationalists who played upon their fifes and drums as if they were the corps en acant of twenty thousand Irish soldiers, a number of dirty-faced, shab-bily-dressed women, redolent of the fish-hawker, had a yard or two of green ribbon floating from their uncombed locks, many of whom appeared to be "half seas over." as one of their admirers elegantly styled their semi-intoxreated appearance. They were followed by a number of bare-footed noys and girls, the majority of whom were good looking and bright-eyed, but had dirty faces, inkempt hair and ragged jackets and forn frocks. Their enflusiasism and ringing laughter puzzied me. I felt, when I saw them walking before Green street Sessions House, where Robert Emmett was sentenced to be hanged, commiseration, and would gladly have spent a few dollars in soap if I could have conveniently distributed if without attracting attention; but their jokes, repartees smart sayings, devil-may-care style changed my commiseration into choler; I would cheerfully have invested ten dollars in birch brooms to find the young ragamutins.

About two hours after the closing of the polls a number of music-joving youngsters, who understand how to play upon a file much better than Rosencrantz and Guiderstern, who a qual number of drummers, whose drums, by-the-bye, were old kettles and water-pots. They marched eight abreast across the oridge in Cassel street, and martially advanced up the intere street. Troops of urchins with green cocked hats, made of paper, and siaternly young women and giris joined them. They were celebrating Sir Dominic's return to the 'Imperial Parliangen.'

The Indescribable, heterogeneous, unwashed, on-to-finled, ragued crowd had scarcely passed Great

Imperial Parliament."
The indescribable, heterogeneous, unwashed, un-The indescribable, heterogeneous, unwasned, uncombed, ragged crowd had scarcely passed Great Strand street when a platoon of policemen came down the street in single life, and soon as they saw the noisy rabble charged them with their white cotton gioves and sent them flying in all directions. The lin fifes were thrown saide; the drains, pots and kettles fell from the hands of the inexperienced like all your countrymen, personly glorious tradiand kettles fell from the hands of the inexperienced drummers, and all were "skedaddling" at a 2:40 pace. I laughed so heartily at the scattering that a youngster not over tweive years of age called me a "bloody Orangeman." My mirth was increased at a policeman, whose foot, in his eagerness to catch a fifer or drummer, was caught in the orifice of a battered kettle that one of the young Apollos had abandoned in his flight when the buttons of the police were discovered by the light of the twinkling jet that burns in each gas lamp. The policeman was unable to extricate himself; he cursed both the candidates, and at each curse the people laughed, as did his fellow policemen. Every step the kettle grated along the flags (sidewaiks), and the tittering around him was maddening. In a few minutes 2 jaunting car appeared and the imprisoned policeman and the kettle were driven off to the police station opposite the Green street Sessions House. on opposite the Green street Sessions He

WEAPONS OF WAR.

We learn from the English Mechanic that a mitrallieuse was patented by M. Manceaux in 1867; the present invention, however, is a great improvement upon the former weapon. The dras of the present inprovement consists in fitting the barrers between plates which stretch across from one side to the other, and are connected to side plates or straps, which are carried on trunnions. The trungons enable the apparatus to be mounted on a carriage, so that it can be used in deid operations. The drawing back of the breech closer is regulated by a hand lever, and it can be retained at the required point by means of a pawl, working in the teeth of a ratchet wheel fitted on the side of the frame. When the barrels are loaded or miled with cartridges, and the breech closer brought in contact with the rear of the barrels are loaded or miled with cartridges, and the breech closer brought in contact with the rear of the barrels by means of the lever handle, the fire can be communicated by means of the barrel framing, which fire is instantly forced through a hole, and implinges against the cartridge case with sum-clent impulse to break it and explode the powder therein. The explosion in the burrel causes fire to be driven through a nother hole, which leads from the second charge to be fired in the same manner as the first, and from the second to the third barrel in succession until the whole of the barrels on that level have been discharged. The fire then passes up to a second series of barrels, placed above the lower series in succession, and in a similar manner to a third series of barrels. The Mitrailleuse.

THE NIGHT OF HORRORS.

Interesting Details of the Kingston, N. Y. Calamity—Remarkable Frenks of the Light-ning—A Boy's Ring Melted on His Finger— Ten Lives Lost.

A letter just r prived in this city from Kingston where, as has a ready been chronicled in the HERALD, several persons were killed a few days ago by lightning, gives the following additional interesting details of the catastrophe:-

The first bolt that killed any one came at eight o'clock. Five persons were immediately slain and in the course of the following day five more died from the injuries they received at the time.

Forty persons had taken shelter from the storm under a small willow tree. This tree was next struck. but at about four feet from the ground the lightning left it and killed three of the party, and stunned all. It at once leaped to a spot about fifty feet to the south, and killed two persons of another party. It next struck a horse twenty feet east of its last strike.

next struck a horse twenty feet east of its last strike.

One of the most curious things about the whole and if was that only colored people were fatally injured. A white man who was in the crowd of forty was knocked twenty feet from where he was standing, and his umbrella was torn to strips, but he sustained no further injury. A boy standing near tim had an India riveber ring on his finger with a small iron shield riveted to it. The shield and rivet were melted and his shoes torn of and yet he escaped with his life.

The statement that the large circus tent was struck was a mistake, though all who were inside were more or less affected by the lightning, while the wild beasts were terribly excited and made most because relist and crices.

MEXICO.

Germans Rejoicing in the Capital Over Prussian Successes.

The France-Prussian War-Hostility to Napo-leon-Behavior of the Americans-A Newspaper in Trouble - Arrest of an Editor-Border Rufflans-Martinea's Latest Proclamation.

MEXICO, August 16, 1870. The news which reached Vera Cruz by the American steamer, and which was immediately telegraphed here, acceding a victory to the Prussian arms, the capture of 8,000 prisoners and thirty-six cannon and the falling back of the French army in disorder, followed by the advance of Prussians on French soil towards Paris, has created great rejoicing among the Prussians residing here. Words and "vivas" for the victorious were mingled with groaus for Napoleon and his dynasty. The French citizens residing here seemed to be struck dumb by the news, but soon rallied and sent telegrams to Vera Cruz making inquiry, receiving in reply the brief despatch, "Nothing is certain about the battle." Extras were brinted in large type containing only the above and were freely distributed in the streets. The effort, however, appeared hardly to satisfy them, and the French element in our city population re-tired to bed with sad hearts, consoling itself only with the hope that the "extraordinary mail" might bring some explanation or mitigating news.

and, judging from the demonstrations here, Prussia must at an early day undertake the conquest of the world. Mr. Schlosser, the Prussian Minister, arrived in Vera Cruz by the same steamer which brought the news, and, of course, he received and replied to many despatches from the interior. The Americans here coolly consider the war as not

settled with one battle, of course, and do not take sides with either of the excited parties. Perhaps with the exception of such Mexicans as have visited Paris, or were identified with the French during their stay in this country, the mass of the Mexicans long to see Napoleon humbled, his dynasty aestroyed and France wiped out. This is entirely the sentiment of the liberal party. Your correspondent saw several who were so elated by the news that they could hardly speak, and exhibited their joy by jumping and grinning. There are at present no indica-tions that Mexico will be evacuated by the citizens of either nation now at war. The Pressians tank most about posting off to Faderland to save the cause if it shall prove to be in danger. The Monttor of the 14th has an article in which it

comments upon the guarantees vouchsafed to the press by the Mexican constitution, and makes the charge that while its perfect freedom is given to the people by that instrument, still the authorities have abused their power and attempted to throttle it. From the relation of the Monttor it appears that an attempt was recently made by some official to cause the arrest of the owner of that paper in consequence of some obnoxious articles printed therein, without observing the due processes of law, enforcing the same by military, police, &c. After the above attempt failed one Robert Esteva, who frequently writes for that paper, was arrested and put in prison on the supposition that he was the responsible editor of it. The offi-

that he was the responsible editor of it. The officials were informed that he was not the responsible
editor, but his arrest was insisted upon and effected.
Esteva is a very young writer, and does not hesitate
to attack the administration in the most votent and
vindictave manner. If Brick Pomeroy were here
with his paper he would have a spleifflid opportunity of testing the question as to whether the
"press is free."

La Semana, a newspaper published in Guatemala, states that on the loth of last month a parly
of hiexicans passed over into Guatemaian ierritory
and assassinated, in cold bloot, Mr. Japaiois, robbing him of his property and burning his house.
The editor asks, what will our neighboring state of
Chiapas say in view of this new attempt? It is not
known at present exactly what will arise out of the
Guatemaia question.

It appears from information received from Mazatian that on the 15th of Jaly an American vessel from
San Francisco, called the Fleetwing, came into that
harbor, having aboard a dozen bassengers, all wait
armed, some of whom immediately inquired if
Placido Vega had occupied Mazatlan yet, evidently
expecting that event. They went ashore in a long
boat, which appeared to be well adapted to coasting,
and the acts and conversation of the parties were so
asspicious that the authorities of Mazatlan felt
themselves justified in selzing the boat and detaining the passengers until information be given the
government and instructions received in return.

It will appear from the following proclamation, recentity published, that Martinez is still determined to
figut, and that he autributes his deteat at Charco Escondido to the treachery of Generals Trevino and

tions. You are the true descendants of a race which has not even degenerated and which preserves untarnished the entausiasm which inspires patriousm and an ardent love and which facilitates liberty. When it is pretended to impede progress, when social reform is threatened and when the independance of the country is in danger, then you people form in the frontrank; and, although the agents of the supreme government may be indifferent as regards the public conflicts, as it mappened in the late foreign war, and did not all you either with gun or dagger, much less with encouragement, which our political men are endowed with you remain faithful to your flag and comply with your duty and conscience. For that reason I salues you with prince because I participate in these same sentiments. For that reason you see me armed, because as a saldier of the people I have received them, not to fight, but to sustain their liberties; because, an enemy to that reason you see me atmed, because as a splicit of the people I have received them, not to fight, but to sustain their liberties; because, an enemy to to yranny, I cannot wish nor could I accept that which Juarez is imposing on Mexico under me semblance of ilberty and under a constitution which he observes when convenient, but which he always despises, being ridiculed by the Mexican people, whose rights he tramples upon. To pretend make a people great and free, the speculative particular of a man who escriters have dignity in obedience to his personal ambition, which deceives that same people, offering it individual guaranties and yet does not respect human line; who proclaims equality when he establishes the category, chastising unhappy criminals and protecting criminals who are his associates or who pay for justice; who declares the freedom of thought, and the spontaneous vote that the electoral tickets issued by the Ministry are always accepted; who condemns to death the petry robber, perhaps to diminis the number of adepts, while he and ms circle steal the public unds—it is a pretension not accepted by any man who where to merit tority that the contract of ber of steepts, while he and ms circle steal the public initides. It is a pretension not accepted by any man who wishes to merit justly that title. Tamantipeans, you and we are brothers; we entertain the same ideas and we have defended ever indenuncial principles. We preferred to be victims rather than to be perjurers. The unjustifiable treason of two men who had offered their co-operation caused the disaster which the valuant troops who are under my compand suffered the 14th mst. In the piece contains

perjurers. The unjustibable treason of two men who had offered their co-operation caused the disaster which the valiant troops who are under my command suffered the 14th inst., in the place called Charco Escondido, the valiant troops who are in my mand. Those men are Treviño and Naranjo. I sincerely deplore had sany man from Nuevo Leon Inay have been in that unfortunate success instruments of Treviño; but perhaps they were deceived, as we were, because we were witnesses that the heroic sons of that state only receive for their eminent services ient to the country humiliations and extortions from their present Governor.

If the hazards of war are sometimes favorable and at other times adverse, accidents so natural in the regular order of things will surprise no one. It is of no importance that treason or the reverses of fortune shail hullify quickly our efforts; the battles are rost, but the world moves on the wings of civilization and of progress; men die, but ideas are eternal, and each calainity does not weaken but strengthens the faith which we have in the future, and in the triumph of the good cause. When principles fight with men the result is not doubtful, because always the former conquer. If independence is attacked; if individual guarantees are scorned; if the constitution is a dead letter, no other recourse remains, after exhausting the means which prudence counterly, than to appeal to revolution as the highest and last right of societies oppressed.

Tamantipheans! Be constitution as the highest and last right of societies oppressed.

Tamantipheans is deceived, and the nation which needs your services will ever remember you.

General Rocha has arrived here from Matamoros to make his representation in regard to his conduct lately with Martinez.

Mr. Thomas Braniff, the distinguished railroad constructor, so well known in Unite, and who has reaped bright laurels in his profession in this country, will leave for the United States early in September for the purposs of visiting his friends and lamily on St

How They Serve Structuring Freders in Mississippi.—Some ten or fifteen days since a monster in human shape, in the neighborhood of Oak Hill, Pontote county, to get rid of his wife that he might enjoy the amours of his paramour, administered to her a dose of strychnine. A physician was called in, who found the poor woman in the last agonies of death. He saw at once from the symptoms that she had been poisoned, and, turning upon her husband, charged him with the terribie deed. The conscience stricken menster qualled before her accusing eye and confessed the revolting crime. The monster no longer shocks with his presence the ranks of men. Few men will concern themselves much about the manner in which such monsters are exterminated.—Meridian (Miss.) Gazette.

THE SCAFFOLD.

Execution of a Murderer in Missouri-Bis Confession Written by Himself.

[From the St. Louis Republican, August 22.]
The report of the execution of Ekaggs for marder at Bloomfield, Mo., has excited a profound interest, and the affair promises to become the leading criminal sensation of the day. In this connection the following document will be read with interest. It was found in the pocket of the condemned man after he was hanged. One of the pages was missing. The document was folded up in an old number of the Young Reaper, a little religious paper published by the American Baptist Publication Society. One of the hymns on the last page of this sheet, entitled "Safe in the Arms of Jesus," here evidence of having been frequently studied. The statement is given literation of terbatum:—

main sension for the sky. This consensation the form in the process of the barry wavest and mainter from the process of the consensation the form of the sky of this pasted of the consensation of the process of the process of the consensation of the process of the pr

while Richardson was gone home in Tennessee, we talked the matter over again, and in the conversation he told me he had like to had him kitled out at the mill, one day not long since. I asked him by whom, and he said by S. P. Looman; but the dam coward never had spunk enus to do it there, so it passed on for some time untill Richardson come back from Tennessee, and on the same evening P. C. came down to the store and told me the dam old pup has come bocke, and told me he was going to move his family to M. shore a nust, and slated his family to M. shore a nust fail to the told me he was going to move his family to M. shore a nust fail to treat him as he chose; I then got a gun and loaded and sot it aside, then I want to my supper from the store. And after supper I went back to the store. It was after dark, and then I wated a small time, and so he never came, then I went up in town and meets F. I then ask him why he never come down to the store (go t one. 4). Our excuse was he was to bring his books and we was to pretend to be settling and comparing our bookes to geather (so as he could settle with some mill hands for excuse), 4 he ses I have not had supper yet, then this was the conversation that came up (while there before parting); see he. F., Skaggs is in town, I see I want to see the Euck the Buck owes me and the widow some money, then I see to F. C. while I step aside to stool, step and tell him to come here, off he went and brought him, I ask him If as was moving, and he said he was.

Jackson, Mo., July 25, 1870.

This is a true statement who swore loalt against me on trial at Bloomfield court house. Mo., in the months of June and July, while on trial, to wit: K. Tinnen, from Kennett, Mo., stated that I tried to bride him, as jalior, to let me go, that was not so, he stumped or was poasted on that he stated by some unanone tomage. 4 to wit: Mr. Tichener, of Clarkton, Mo., stated on oath that I came to his dwellings room about one hour before the shooting and stuck my head in at the door and ask where Frank

THE NATHAN MURDER.

The Detectives Working on Ryan. Officer Sydney Conklin, of the Thirtieth precinct, who arrested the old man Michael Ryan on suspicion of participation in the Nathan murder, yesterday conveyed his prisoner to Police Headquarters, where he was confined temporarily for the purpose of permitting the detectives to pump him. Ryan was proof against all their efforts to induce him to commit himself, and the detectives retired from als cell in disgust. Later in the day a gentleman and lady were sent for by the detectives, and on their arrival the suspected vagrant was paraded for the purpose of enabling them to identify him; but whether they did so is not known. A reporter of the Herald was permitted to interview binn, and found him a miserable, sickly-looking wretch, with scarcely samicatent vitality to enable him to walk conveniently. He was very non-communicative, but stated that in June last he was discharged from the hospital on Blackwell's Island, and subsequently spent a few weeks in the almshouse. On leaving it in the early part of July he went to Westchester county, where he has since been wandering about in search of food. He denies all knowledge of the murder, and declares that he never saw the bag containing the bloody coat until the tall sergeant of the Manhattanville station house told him to pick it up and carry it or he would club him. Such is his story. The detectives are convinced that he has committed some grave offence, but believe he knows no more about Mr. Nathan's murder than the man in the moon. was proof against all their efforts to induce him to

Propers of the Oyster Trade.—A Mr. Hart, who died a few days ago in St. Louis, is reported to have been worth \$100,000, all made in the oyster trade. Fifteen years ago he began trade by purchasing two came of oysters on credit.

THE QUARANTINE IMBROGLIO.

Carnochan to Collector Murphy—The Posi-tion of the Secretary of the Trensury—The Congressional and State Laws—Does New

Jersey Guard the Port of New York? Under date of the 30th inst. Collector Murphy, of this Port, in pursuance of the order received by him in reference to the case of the barks Wavelet and Caro from the Secretary of the Treasury, sent a courteous letter to Dr. Carnochan, in which he called attention to the Secretary's instructions. The fol-lowing is Dr. Carnochan's reply under date of yester-day:—

boy, where the laws of New York do not control, and they may then with impunity come to the wharves of our city. Such a construction would render our quarantine laws a nullity, and place the public health in the keeping of an officer of another State over whose acts our State would have no control.

Irol.

In conclusion, please accept my assurances that I shall, at all times, during my official term endeavor shall, at all times, during my official term endeavor to so administer the laws of my department that they may be faithfully carried out without interference with the authorities of the United States, and I trust that I may be met by them in that spirit of narmony which has ever nereforce controlled the sanitary and revenue offices of the Port. Respectfully and truly yours,

J. M. CARNOCHAN,

Health Officer.

DON JUAN IN A SURPLICE.

"Kace Tickling" Vagaries-A Latherna Minister with Naughty Inclinings-The Ladies of His Congregation Complain of His Conduct and He is Tried Therefor. The trial of Rev. P. M. Rightmeyer, paster of the

Lutheran church at Brunswick, near Troy, N. Y., concluded some days ago, but the evidence taken has just been made public. The pastor was charged by numerous ladles of his congregation with gross misconduct, and the matter became such a scandal that an official investigation of the charges was deemed necessary. The Church Conneil was thereupon convened, and four of the interested ladies found who would consent to testify. The Rev. Mr. Rightmeyer has been pastor of the church in ques-tion for several years, and has heretofore been above reproach. He has a wife and two grown up daughters. The proceedings of the council were had

tion for several years, and has heretotore been above reproach. He has a wife and two grown up daughters. The proceedings of the council were had with closed doors.

The following is the evidence taken:

Mrs. P. Hiller sworn—I rode out with Mr. Rightmeyer about the ist of Jone: It was in the evening, and his daughters, Sally and Mary, were along; we all got out at the steps; I last; Mr. Rightmeyer put his hand on my bosom when he helped me out; he also put his arm around me, and drew me up to him; about two weeks afterward I rode with him again; he lelt of my boson again, and I pushed him away; he came to our house afterwards, when he tickled my knee.

Mrs. F. Bulson sworn—I rode with Mr. Rightmeyebon the 26th of Jone in the evening; rode home with him from church; it was quite dark; he said, "Let yourself rest on me;" he put his hand on my bosom twice and squeezed my hand; I was frightened and did not say anything; he once winked at me in Temperance Hall.

Cross-examined by Mr. Rightmeyer—Once when you grabbed my bosom I said, "You burt me;" when you winked at me from under your straw hat I said "I shall have to reprove you."

Miss Fanny Sisier sworn—I rode with Mr. Rightmeyer to a temperance plenic; I sait in the front seat, and Sally and Mary Rightmeyer sat in the back seat; Mr. Rightmeyer put his hand on my knee and squeezed and takled; I pushed him away the first time; the secund time I turned off.

Mrs. B. Rysendorfer sworn—Mrs. Hiller had a conversation with me in regard to alleged improprience, but did not tell me that Mr. Rightmeyer tickled her hand or her knee.

Mrs. Rightmeyer, sworn—I am wife of Rev. Mr. Rightmeyer, the accused; I was present when he helped Mrs. Hiller out of the carriage; he helped her out very politely, but I did not see him put his hands on her bosom; on the occasion of a church sociable, which was held at our house, I saw my husband take a lady upon his knee and I reprimanded him for such improper conduct.

Here the testimony closed. The following was the conclusion of the Counc

Conclusion of the Council:—

We, the Church Council of the Leitheran church of Brunswick, having heard of various rumors and reports concerning and against the Rev P. M. Rightmeyer, our pastor, detrimental to him as a pastor and the Church, if true, and at a meeting of the Council, held on the 25d day of August, 1870, having taken evidence in the case, do come to the following conclusions:—That the pastor has been very indiscreet. We atmonish him to be in the future careful of his conduct. We are of the opinion that his induence and usefulness are in a great measure impaired in our congregation. Therefore we, the Council, advise said pastor, at the end of his call, to remove to some other field of lanor, or somer if he can de so. fore, blved, That we, the Council, direct the above conclu-to be filed in our church record, and a copy be sent to

sions to be filed in our church record, and a copy be sent to our pastor. Signed—Henry Dater, David Snyder, Jacob J. Boent, Amos Haynes, Jacob Boent, Issae Brust, Alfred Buss, Church

BRAZIL.

Continued Rejoicings Over the Humiliation of Paraguay.

A Grand Fizzle-Hostility to the Minister of War-Position of the Itaborahy Ministry-The Slavery Question-A Poisoning Case-The Census-The Duke of Caxias Criticised-More About Paraguay-The Entre Rice Rebellion.

RIO JANEIRO, July 16, 1870. The official peace rejoicings, for which the Minister of War has squandered \$100,000, came off upon Sunday, the 10th of July, and, to the excessive de-light of all the population of the city, proved an unqualified fatture. The building creeted at a cost of \$50,000 in the Campo d'Acclamação was a large Doric temple of pine and muslin, calculated to hold 8,000 of the blue-breeched and gold-laced gentry to whom the Minister of War had sent untransferrable ickets, and for whom sentries had been posted to prevent the entrance of the world outside of official recognition. The building itself, viewed at a distince, was not unpleasing, and, with a little stretching of the imagination and forgetfulness of the adjuncts, might have conjured up the presentment of its Grecian prototypes in massy marble, but a few steps more and the flapping canvas betrayed the staginess and hollowness of the copy. And the immense hald longitudinal erections of rough pine, which favored individuals who had not obtained the privilege of putting their fingers into the temple pie were allowed to throw together to let to the excluded from the official precincts at the moderate sum of \$2 50 a nead.

In the centre of the Doric building was the altar, erected under a canopy supported by Corinthian pillars and bearing a large glided cross, which, appearing between the Corinthian pillars holding up the dome, was intended to give a tinge of Christlanity to the forms derived from paganism. On the apex of the dome, above the usual lantern, was a statue of the angel of peace, which the acting jenkins of the semi-official journal announced to the public was modelled, not corporeally, we must suppose, upon the form and lineaments of the Princes imperial.

The Comte d' Eu and the Princess Imperial arrived shortly before and were received with vivas by the few persons assembled outside. Soon after ten the Emperor and Empress came with their suites and the Ministers of State and some officials. They entered the temple; it was empty. The Emperor looked black as a thundercloud. He turned to the Minister of War,

"Your Excellency, where are the people?" "Your Majesty, I issued invitations to over 8,000 persons."

"Well, where are they? What are those guards for? Take them away and let the people in." And the crestfallen Baron de Muritiba, Marshal Caxias' warming pan, had to withdraw his guards and to invite the populace of grinning blacks and mulat-toes, including some with their baskets of vegetables on head, within the sacred precincts to represent the privileged audience he had deemed alone worthy to figure in his official rejoicings.

The news of the utter flasoo of the official ceremony flew like wildfire over the city and threw every one into an ecstasy of pleasure and good humor. Never had a more basefaced job been perpetrated in Rio, and never had a government job excited greater animadversion among all classes, yet none had calculated on the public indignation causing the people to overcome its love of sight-seeing and estivals so far as to keep away from the obnoxious festival. As it was, the great platforms expected to yield thousands of dollars to the speculators had out one popular occupant, a noted female of public fame. In the temple, besides those whose position in the State obliged them to appear, including some foreign representatives, there none but the lowest classes of the populace, and the representative of Spain was eased of the star that hung on his breast. The musical department also proved a failure, as the choir and orchestra, perched around the base of the dome, could hardly be heard inside or outside, and the effect was null.

Before the Te Deum finished a body of the officers

of the army, who had unanimously kept away from attending, assembled outside the building to await he conclusion of the ceremony, and when they saw the Minister of War descending they sainted him with an ovation of groans, and cries of "Down with he Minister of War?" "Down with the Baron de Muritiba?" In the evening, also, when the Emperor and the Ministers were going to the opera, the crowds closed around his carriage with cries of "Down with the Ministry." "Down with Muritibal" In the theatre the like took place also, and after sending for some troops to guard the doors the Minister of War sneaked out into a private carriage and skedaddled out of signit, fearing, probably, that the demonstrations might go beyond shouting. And next evening the patrols about the city were doubled and the Adjutant General minist took a tour of inspection of the details. In fact, on the Sunday the government had taken precautions against outbreaks of public feeling, and, besides, having the fire engines posted round the temple, had a large force of the military police hidden below the raised floor of the building. But the people were satisfied with the mortifying failure of the morning, and in the afternoon turned out targely to hear the martial hymn, which was performed within the building by a large volunteer orchestra and choir. At night the square was in part filiuminated with colored glasses hing from wreathed arches, and, with the brilliandly litaning temple and other decorated erections raised in the great square, presented a very fine appearance.

The position of the Itaborahy ministry is a very crowds closed around his carriage with cries of

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The position of the Itaborahy ministry is a very negative to the position of the Itaborahy ministry is a very negative to the position of the Itaborahy ministry is a very negative to the wind give place to a conservative ministry, taken from the "young conservative" party. Besides, the great unpopularity which the official rejoicings job has created in all parts of the empire the ministry has aroused against it a strong open opposition in the Chamber of Deputies.

Last week thirty-five deputies assembled at the house of Señor Godoy to organize a Parliamentor, opposition, and they have published a manniesto declaring their want of confidence in the Ministry, on the grounds that the ministry is dividing the conservative party and is playing into the hands of the eitherais by not bringing forward the measures of reform which are recognized by all to be a necessity, and by its abstention from measures to regulate emmancipation, they considering that the government do-nothing policy in regard to providing for a gradual emancipation will unfailingly oring about the exil of a precipitated manumission, which would run the planting interest and throw the country into general social and financial embarrassment.

The proximate cause of this open separation of one-third of a chamber, which last year showed inself completely subservient to the Ministry, is the question of emancipation. It seems that the slave-owners are thoroughly alarmed at the tide of feeing setting in against the institution, and which has been brought more fully into their view by a certain agustion perceptible among the slaves, and more especially by the discredit in which prosetting in against the institution, and which has been brought more fully into their view by a certain agitation perceptible among the slaves, and more especially by the discreedl in which property in slaves or dependent on slave labor is neid in the money market. They see that something has to be done. They want to eain the slaves, they want to render their property merchantable, and they are willing to accept any moderate measure of emancipation which would restore tranquility, give them renewed credit, and not bring the acknowledged necessity of the future unpiessantly near the loss of the present. Some are even taking steps of their own in the recognized obligatory direction, and are freeing slaves on condition of serving for a fixed term of during the life of the owners.

Testerday the Minister of the Empire introduced a billi providing for taking the census of the country every ten years. He has also brought one in to define the attributes of the provincial legislatures, and to fender clearer the constitutional clause for bidding the provinces and municipalities putting taxes on imports or other matters already taxed by the general government. But provision is made for the legislitation of existing taxes contrary to this provision until a special law regarding them be passed.

The results of the census taken last April in Rio

provision until a special law regarding them be passed.

The results of the census taken last April in Rio have been declared by the Minister of the Empire. The whole population of the municipality of Rio mot including Nitherohy, across the bay, which is supposed to have about 20,000, is a little over 235,000 souls, of whom 50,002 are slaves. Of the slaves, 26,293 are employed as domestic servants, 4,272 are farm isborers, and 5,950 are artisans. As the whole population of the municipality of Rio—some one hundred square miles of area—is included in the census, the population of the city proper can hardly much exceed 250,000, or only half what it was usually considered to be. I had estimated it at 300,000.

Some statistics have also been acquired in regard

assuming considered to be. I had estimated it at 300,000.

Some statistics have also been acquired in regard to the births and deaths of the slaves in Rio during the last ten years. By the records it appears that during that period the deaths were 29,717 and the births only 14,144. The books of the notaries public and justices of the peace also show that in the same period 13,233 emancipations took place.

Lieutenant Colonel Join de Sa e Albuquerque died not long ago of, it was believed, softening of the brain, after a few days liliness. No suspicion

was excited, but a fittle later his brother, Dr. Victorieno de S.i e Albuquerque, was attacked with similar symptoms, and he died in a few days on board the steamer in which he had taken passagy for Bahia. Indiging by the symptoms detailed to them two Bahia doctors thought they were those of poisoning, and they wished to open the hody, but the wife and mother-m-law would not consent. However, when the news went back to the family in Pernambuco it was remembered that a dog, which had caren the vought of the second brother attacked, died in two or three days after. The family then set about an investigation and a slave water was "interrogated." At first he denied everything, but a little more "interrogation" induced him to coniess that he had administered the poison several times in conce and water, and he said he had done so at the instigation of a man named Manoel Camaram, who gave him the poison and promised him too mitters of purchase his freedom, and with the approval of his mother, a free negress, whom he consulted. In consequence of this confession Camaram had been arrested and was to but the most of the poison from Camaram the negro related his story as before; but, when he came to the getting of the poison from Camaram, this person interrogated.

Another mail brings more news of this affair. Camaram denied all the allegations of the negro. On being confronted with Camaram the negro related his story as before; but, when he came to the getting of the poison from Camaram, this person interrupted him, saying vehemently, "Boy, I gave thee poison's peak truth." The negro stopped, but the Chief of Police insisted on his going on. He then said that all he had alleged was fails in regard to Camaram; that he had got the poison from another slave; then he heshaued and declared that he got it from a free African. Again he stopped and was a gain triged to tell the truth. Then, with a firm voice, he declared that all he had stated was a tissue of lees; that he had given no polson to the deceased of hes; that he had l

present two smails rancers are on the Araguayanone brought overland from the Paraguay and the
other brought by its own engine up the rapids from
Para.

The chief interest in the Senate has centered
in the never ending dispute over the Duke de
Caxias' conduct in Paraguayan an ampaign had
appeared, under the agnature of Kavier Raymond, in the Revue des Deux Mondos, which
did not give as great praise to the Duke as
his partizans think his due. One of these, Senator
Firmino, accordingly published a reply, one of those
excessive panegyries which offend neutral opinion
and expose the subject to the ironical congratulations of his enemies. On the rith Senator Zacarias,
Caxias' thorn in the flesh, took up the master and
reviewed the article and the rejoinder in a masterly
speech, which so excited the admiration of his
hearers that when he lat the Senate he was received with cheers, and was accompanied home in
triumph, a band playing and rockets whizzing before
him. Caxias was forced to abandon the haughty
silence he had affected to maintain in regard to his
Paraguayan command and promised to defend it.
Accordingly, on the 15th, he made his long expected
defence, but has added nothing to the statements aiready put forward in his support. Special
interest had been given to the article of the
Revue des Deux Mondos, asi was asserted by friends
of Caxias that it was written by the Prince de Joinwille, ran that the name of Xawier Raymond was his
nom de plume, but the Visconde de Lage has published a card to-day, asying that the well known
military critic whose mane was to the article had
undoubtedly written it himself, and that he had authoritative grounds for declaring that neither the
Comte d'En nor his father had any part in it, nor
furnishes any information to the writer.

The provisional treaty has been concluded at As-

thoritative grounds for declaring that neither the Come d'En nor his fairler had any part in it, nor furnished any missional treaty has been concluded at Accending, under date of June 29. It declares peace restored between the alies and Paraguay, and franks the upper Parama and the Paraguay within the waters of the republic to the merchant and war vessels of the alies, tree of all burdens or obstacles. The alies promise entire abstention from interference in the elections and in the organization of a permanent government. The provisional government promises that the election of it shall take place within three months. If this is not done the alied governments will come to an understanding as to what to do in regard to the making of a definite treaty of peace. If allied troops be left in Paraguay they are not to be subject to the Paraguayan government in any wiy, but measures shall be taken to avoid their presence having any influence on the election.

Thus the question of limits is postponed until the formation of a definite Paraguayan government; but the acting Minister of Foreign Afairs here has decared in the Senate that, as the victors, the allies nave the right to impose their conditions on Paraguay, and, undoubtedly, the Upper Parama and the Paraguay will be made the boundary on the southeast and west and the Apa and mountains of Amambay on the north. As to the Chace, Bolivia and the Argentine Confederation have condicting claims which Brazil has engaged with Bolivia shall be liquidated then if possible; or, at least, leaving the claims of Bolivia open. On the Soth of June the provisional government obtained the aid of Brazillan forces to guard the Associon, professing to expect trouble from the party in opposition.

Up to the last dates from Entre Rios the fight expected the dates from Entre Rios the fight expected the sentents.

forces to guard the Asuncion, professing to expect trouble from the party in opposition.

Up to the last dates from Entre Rios the fight expecied had not taken place, and the Buenos Ayres papers say Jordan was fleeing towards Cerrientes with two thousand men, closely pursued by Rivas. Other accounts say he was trying to cross into Uraguay; that is, he was fleeing in the opposite direction, so that it would appear nothing was known of his movements or force.

In Uruguay the same uncertainty and divergence of accounts exist. The insurgents are everywhere and nowhere; but their raids continue in spite of the government troops being said to be siways after them.

A WOMAN'S WIT WING.

Troubles and Trials of a Well Known Providence Conpic-The Weman Outwits the

dence Couple—The Weman Ontwits the Man.

[From the Providence Press, August 30.]

Something like a year since a well known pair of this city decided to part company and each leave the other to his or her most desired pursuit. This dissolution of partnership was brought about by the frequently occurring fact that the course of their married life instead of flowing along like a summer stream, whose polished surface is disturbed only here and there by a gentle ripple, was on the contrary subjected to frequent storms and tempestuous squalls which rendered existence in unison a burden and a torment. Such being the case they mutually agreed to part company and each to puddle an individual canne over such water as was most preferable. Each promised to leave the other in undisturbed possession of whatever property belonged to them individually, and with this contract they parted, the husband remaining in Provincine and the wife going to the house of her sister in a country town something less than a hundred miles from this city. Thug a year passed on, and neither saw or heard anything of the other. During this period "fortune smiled" upon the wife, who is a woman nichly endowed with nature's charms, and upon whom beanty has stamped us covoted impress. She amassed quite a comfortable quantity of this world's riches, and desiring to enjoy them more extensively she purchased a horse and buggy, with which she drove about in high style and comfort. The husband hearing last week of the worldly prosperity of the lormer partner of his joys and the creator of all his secret thought resolved to become possessor of the aforesaid stylish "turn out." Taking a journey into those parts ne watched his chance and succeeded in stealing the team, and on Thursday morning started home in high give deviced more in high give, driving the covered prize. The woman discovering the strategic movement, took the first train for Providence, arriving here about the same time that her lord drove into town with the horse and buggy, and immediately she

ANOTHER FATAL DUEL.

Two Gentlemen of Savannah Fight, and Gue

is Killed.

[From the Norfolk (Va.) Journal, August 29.]

We regret that in latitudes south of us the "code of honor" still flourishes, with all the atrocloum features it presented in the darkest period of the Middle Ages. On Friday, 19th Inst., as Mr. Alken and a Mr. Cohen, of Savannah, Ga., met on the "field of honor" and had four rounds, without effect. Neither party was "satisfied," and so they had another shot, when Mr. Alken ant Mr. Cohen, who died in a few hours. We don'th not that the survivor has received entire "satisfaction." We presume that the laws of Georgia for the prevention of taking life are good enough, and we trust that there exists in that State sufficient regard for the principles of the Christian religion, and for its own statutes, to punish rigorously those concerned in this terrible affair—surviving principal, seconds, surgeons and all others who had anything to do with slaughtering a fellow being in the content of the principal affair—surviving principal, seconds, surgeons and all others who